MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883.

Bronklyn Park Thentre-Panon the Bristol. S P. M. Casina-Prince Methussiem S P. M. Buly's Thentre-Heatt and Hand. S P. M. Grand Opera House-Lights o' London. S.P. M. Madison Square. The atre—The Rajeli. 6:28 P. M. Mount Morris Theatre-Our Strategists. 4P. M. White's Gurden—Exercise, S.P. M.
Son Francisco Ministrales—P. M.
Spencer's Poince Munic Muli-Variety, 2 and S.P. M.
Sine Theatre—Frances: its Rimins, S.P. M.
Theatre—Countques—Vollipse Spared Ball, S.P. M.
Windson Theatre—Carrets, S.P. M.

24th Nt. Theatre-Devil a Austion. &P. M. 234 Nt. Theatre-Liebus. &P. M.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 25, 1883, was: 154.635 Phursday 147.058 Printy 145.488 Saturday 144.886 Weekly 1.085.16 Total for the week.

Judge Black's Electoral Commission

JEREMIAH S. BLACK has just been buried amid expressions of admiration for his genius and appreciation of his character from men and newspapers of every party.

Those of our readers who are not already familiar with his public efforts may be glad to have an opportunity of reading the remarkable speeches which Judge Black delivered in 1876 before the Electoral Commission at Washington. The cause which he so ploquently advocated was defeated in that tribunal, and Mr. HAYES, who had not been elected President, was installed as such, while Mr. TILDEN, who had been elected, was left a private citizen at Greystone. But the tribunal of popular justice and of history long since reversed this judgment. No man is now hardy enough to proclaim in earnest that HAYES was rightfully the President, and those who were most conspicuous in the fraud can now put forth for their own justification nothing better than a deplorable sort of personal calumnies against Mr. TILDEN.

But even those who already understand the question most thoroughly will read these brilliant speeches of Judge Black's with renewed interest and with a deeper detestation of the crime they denounce and expose.

Political Wisdom.

An esteemed correspondent at San Patriclo, Texas, propounds the following questions: " Is it necessary that the President of the United States

"but necessary that the President of the United States!
"Will be not be President of the whole United States!
"What has the mere fact of his residence on the At-antic slope or Pacific slope, or Eastern or Western States to do with his fitness for the "great office?"
"Will sectional jealousies make our next President?" Our correspondent is evidently not familiar with the history and tendency of politics,

and we will try to enlighten him. It is not necessary that the President of the United States should reside in any particular part of the country, and, wherever his residence may be, he becomes, after he is elected. President of the whole country.

But, in order to elect a candidate, it is necessary that he should be selected from among those who are well known and are well liked by the people of the great controlling States. The election is accomplished by means of votes, and those States which have more votes necessarily have more power in the election. Thus it becomes important to consult their wishes in the matter, and to select candidates whom they will be likely to approve. A citizen of Texas, for instance, or of Minnesota, may possess every qualification of character and talent which is necessary to make a firstrate President; but unless he is known to the people of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the great States whose votes are so important, his possession of all these qualifications will not avail to induce any party to select him as its candidate.

No one ought to be elected President who is not fit for the office; but a man may be ever so fit and yet be unavailable as a candidate, because his fitness is not known.

Sectional jealousies will have nothing to do with making our next President. A National Convention always tries to find the most available man for its candidate; and so it will be with the Democratic Convention in 1884.

Let our correspondent ponder these propositions, and he will soon understand the sublect better than he seems to understand it

A Timely Example.

Ten years ago Josiah T. Walls was a colored member of Congress from Fiorida. After the restoration of home rule to the reconstructed States, he and others who had occupied seats in the House of Representalives, went into retirement. Walls aban doned the trade of politics like a sensible man, and turned his attention elsewhere. Last year his farm in Florida, on which labor was the principal capital expended, yielded a clear revenue of eight thousand dollars.

This is an example of what industry and thrift can do, when applied with a manly purpose. It is an encouragement to the colored people of the South to go and do likewise, and to become independent of politics and politicians. The South abounds in opportunities for the black race; and the subdivision of the great plantations into small farms will put it in the power of the poor, who are willing to work and improve their condition, to become proprietors of the soil.

An Embezzied Ship.

To embezzle is a verb variously defined by the lexicographers. Workesfer has it thus: "To purioin or appropriate, as property intrusted; to appropriate by breach of trust." Dr. NOAH WEBSTER says that it means "to appropriate to one's own use, as that intrusted to one's care; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust." SKEAT is of the opinion that it is "to steal slily, flich;" and he indicates a very curious relationship between the verb to embezzle and the noun

There is now supposed to be somewhere off the coast of Maine a ship named the Tallapoosa, roving the seas under the illegitimate command of WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, a citizen of New Hampshire. Just what CHANDLER is doing with the Taliapoosa has not yet been accurately ascertained. He may be chasing horse mackerel. He may be taking a census of the fast disappearing race of porgies. He may have turned the vessel into a pirate cruiser. He may be fishing for spruce gum, for all we know The one fact beyond all question is that this vessel is the property of the United States of America, and that it has been appropriated to Mr. Chandlen's private uses by a breach of trust.

When Mr. CHANDLER approached the officer in command of the Tallapoosa and proposed to him to run away with that vessel the Captain should have called Mr. CHAND LER's attention to section 5,383 of the Revised Statutes:

"Every Captain, other officer or mariner of a vesse on the high seas, or on any other waters within the ad sairally and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. who piratically and felonionaly runs away with such

vessel, or with any goods or merchandise thereof, to the value of \$50, or who yields up such vessel voluntarily to any pirate, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or im-

That would seem to be conclusive, so far as the Captain's duty was concerned. Then, mustering all the stern dignity of which his nature was capable, the commander of the Tallapoosa should have fired at Mr. CHAND-LER the next section of the laws:

"If any person attempts to corrupt any commande master, officer, or marine to yield up or to run away with any vessel, or with any goods, wares, or merchan-dise, or to turn pirsts • * • he shall be impris-oned not more than three years, and fined not more than \$1.000."

The naval commander who has the firm ness to take a peremptory course with any person who, under the pretence of exercising official authority, attempts to induce him to appropriate to private uses a ship that is public property, will be adequately sustained by the sentiment of the country.

Bitters Made Sweet.

The Kentucky Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not quite fulfilled the promises made in his behalf by partial friends. It was very confidently alleged that "Hoster TER's bitters" would be treated like plain or "straight" Bourbon whiskey. But Mr. Evans has found an ingenious method of drawing a fine line between a beverage and a medicine when both are composed of the

same elements. An analysis of the bitters is reported to give 32 per cent. of absolute alcohol, 64 per cent, of water, and 4 per cent, of flavoring extracts, or an estimate of 82 per cent. of ordinary whiskey. The Commissioner decides that when this preparation is used as a medicine no tax will be levied. But when it is used as a beverage the tax on whiskey will be levied.

The manufacturer of this "patent medicine" will not care much in what way he escapes the tax, and if this liberal construction is to stand, he may expect soon to find a lively competition in trade.

A Bad Appointment by Gov. Butler.

The Republican organs in Massachusetts are trying to make trouble in the Democratic party in that State by asserting that Gov. BUTLER gives too many offices to the Bur-LER Republicans. We do not know whether the assertion is true or not. The matter is of no consequence. A BUTLER Republican is, we take it, a good Democrat enough for Massachusetts. He is sick of the regular Republican bosses, and wants the State ruled, as Mr. EMERSON once said, by "a man and not a cockade,"

We must find fault with Gov. BUTLER lowever, for one appointment which he has made, and which will be confirmed. CHARLES E. Davis, formerly a Republican, but for some years an active opponent of that party, was nominated by Gov. BUTLER for Judge of Probate for Plymouth county. The nomination was rejected by Gov. BUTLER'S remarkable Executive Council. Gov. BUTLER then nominated BENJAMIN W. HARRIS of East Bridgewater.

Mr. HARRIS has a reputation of a certain sort. He used to be Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives. The real Chairman was Secon Robeson, whose name stood second on the list. HARRIS was the obedient servant and zealous defender of Robeson.

It strikes us that Gov. BUTLER would have done better if he had nominated a Burner Republican instead of a Robeson Republi-

Still, there is a certain element of retribu tion in the nomination. Harris has been mentioned as a possible Secretary of the Navy. As Judge of Probate for Plymouth

ounty he will get \$1,500 a year. Sunday Trains in Massachusetts.

For some time past New England Puritans more particularly those of the interior of Massachusetts, have protested vigorously against the ranning of ordinary passenger trains on the railroads on Sunday. Nor has their protest been in vain. They have succeeded, we believe, in stopping one such train, to which they have manifested

Holding the views they do in regard to Sunday, it was entirely proper for them to protest against all Sunday railroad traffic, and to demand that the laws of the State as to Sunday observance should be strictly construed and rigidly enforced. Men who adhere consistently to a religious principle like that are deserving of respect. They live up to what they think is right.

But these Massachussetts Puritans were not consistent. They did not protest against all Sunday railroad traffic. They only cried out against the passenger train, which was of no particular use to them. A milk train which runs regularly on Sunday they took pains not to interfere with, because it Is useful to them. It carries their milk to market and brings money to their pockets. They wanted it to run.

Now we see that the managers of a camp meeting in Massachusetts have been called on to defend themselves for conniving at the running of a railroad train on Sunday for the accommodation of persons who wished to attend the meeting. It seems that a Sunday train was run to the Asbury Grove camp meeting and brought a great number of passengers.

When questioned in regard to the subject, the Rev. Mr. Eastman, one of the managers of the meeting, responded that though he did not solicit the train he "tried to direct its running." "It was simply a question," he said, "whether the ministers and tent delegates would have seventy-five barges come to the ground, with their attendant clatter, or the train. The association could stop the train from running, but it could not stop a barge any more than it could a wheelbarrow." He saw the people who came from the train on Sunday, and "nobody could distinguish between them and those who came from Moopy's tabernacle. They went straight to the ground and listened to the sermon, and went away as quietly."

All that may be so. Undoubtedly the most convenient and the most orderly way of getting people from a distance to the camp meeting on Sunday is by railroad train. But if it is wrong to run Sunday trains, it of course makes no difference whether their destination is a camp meeting or any other place. The train hands must work as hard

whether the passengers are saints or sinners. But it is not feasible to have a camp meeting without Sunday services open public, according to the Treasurer of Asbury Grove. "When the holiness camp meeting was held in 1872 the attempt was made to keep people out on Sunday, and the experience was such that it came to be either a Sunday camp meeting or no camp meeting at all." And a Sunday camp meeting, according to the Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, implies Sunday trains.

An attempt was made to pass resolutions protesting against Sabbath desecration, and ordering the closing of the gates on Sunday, but it failed. Nor was a suggestion adopted that the meeting continue only from Monday to Saturday. The Sunday services were too profitable to the camp to be given up.

Of course, after this the Asbury Grove

Methodist ministers will have to keep silent about the wickedness of Sunday trains. They are in the same boat with the Puritans patronize milk trains. Moreover, the Rev. Mr. HAVEN very reasonably questioned the consistency of opposing Sunday railroad trains to a camp meeting "when each Boston church advertises itself as rendered the most conveniently located by reason of the horse car lines."

The Sabbatarians must be consistent if they would command public respect.

Shall a Nationality Control a Trade?

A recent order of the Spanish Cigarmakers' Union deserves the attention of workingmen. Under cover of an assault on capital it apparently asserts the right of a na tionality to control the teaching of a trade Messrs. STRAITON & STORM of this city employ about 2,000 men in cigar making. They settle all differences by arbitration, the workmen having a majority of the Board. Not long ago the firm started a school for the instruction of the sons of their employees in the branch of the trade called Spanish cigar making. Twenty-five scholars were selected by the workmen. The boys received a salary from the time they entered the school, which was increased according to their proficiency. Two large rooms were fitted up for their instruction, and a library of 600 volumes was given to them. Three expert Spanish eigarmakers were hired as teachers. The scholars improved rapidly, and everything ran along pleasantly until the teachers were ordered from the building by a committee from the Spanish Cigarmakers' Union. The committee's reason was that the instruction of the boys was detrimental to the interests of their association and dishonorable to the teachers.

The firm reasoned with the instructors. The Union had now asserted the right to exciude apprentices. It had thus virtually asserted its opposition to any system of ap prenticeship in this country. It had apparently claimed the sole right in America to make a Spanish eigar. In Havana each factory had from thirty to fifty apprentices who serve for years and receive miserable pay. Here was a firm who gave employment to more persons than the three largest man ufactories of Havana combined, and they were not allowed to instruct the boys selected by their own workmen from their families The Union stood in its own light, for the de mand for superior workmanship would be increased in proportion to the number of fine cigars manufactured here. Above all, it was clear that the American people would never favor a claim that a nationality had a patent on a branch of any trade.

The remoustrance had no effect. The teachers obeyed the order of the committee and left the school in a body. The Union thus virtually prohibits American boys from learning the trade, and would make this country an exclusive field for workmen who have served their apprenticeship in Cuba.

The sovereigns of Europe, taking advantage of the season and of the tranquillity just now in most parts of the Continent, are again visiting each other.

The round was begun by Emperor WILLIAM of Germany and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who met at Isehl. King CHARLES of Roumania has just made a call upon Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna. King MILAN of Servia had made a like visit to the monarch of Austro-Hungary a few days before. The Czar and Czarina are expected soon to visit the royal family of Denmark. On the 20th of September King Alponso of Spain is to journey to Berlin at the invitation of the German Emperor. The King of Greece and the Prince of Bulgaria will be guests of the same potentate during the autumn manœuvres of the German army, and Kaiser WILHELM and the Crown Prince are also expected to receive at Hamburg the King of Saxony, the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Connaught, Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg.

We may presently hear of other movements of kings and kinglings. HUMBERT of Italy will very likely be directing himself visits. The Sultan remains in his corner on the Bosporus, content with entertaining our compatriots, the American lion tamers, Gen. and Mrs. Boong, while France no longer has an Emperor to join the beyy of crown wearers.

What is the object of all this fraternizing among royal families? The central attraction of a good part of the visits yet to come is the annual muster of the Kaiser's forces; but are all his guests interested in the military profession, or do they simply wish to comfort themselves with a sight of the armed strength of the oldest of their craft ? It is noteworthy how the minor powers nowadays cluster around Germany, as if acknowledging her to be the military arbiter of the Continent.

The Pernicious Influence of Studying Greek.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., recently startled the world by proclaiming that the Greek language must go, because his family could not learn it. Whatever had proved useless to the Adamses of Massachusetts was useless to the whole human race. That

Mr. Adams has just written a letter which indicates that the effort to acquire a clear and logical English style may have proved as difficult in his case as the attempt to learn classical Greek. In this letter he says:

"Having just returned from a five weeks' absence from home. I have expressed myself as unreservedly i fovor of the nomination of Hessey L. Prance as the best man to put up against Bertan. Under no circumstance whatever would I allow my name to be used in the couing Convention, but least of all would I allow it to b ised against Mr. Pirace, whom I have long desired t see Governor, and never more than now."

Now, if a man is sincere in declaring tha he will not be a candidate for office under any circumstances whatever, what does he mean by also saying afterward that "least of all" will he allow his name to be used under particular circumstances which he specifles? Is not Mr. ! DAMS familiar with the

axiom that the greater includes the less? But perhaps this slip is due to the influ ence of the Greek sophists, whose works Mr ADAMS was compelled to study at Harvard.

It is already clear that Mr. GLADSTON worked up his famous sensation of July 11 in the House of Commons from misappre hended or misrepresented facts. He pie tured the British Consul at Tamatave as inhumanly treated by the French, in-asmuch as he was "ordered to leave the place within twenty-four bours," though then "suf fering from a serious illness which the political crisis aggravated." As a fact it is learned that Mr. PARENHAM died after a long illness from a spinal affection, and the French authorities showed their feeling toward him by paying him the highest honors at his funeral, the coffin being placed on a gun carriage drawn by French sailors, and English and French officials in full uniform following it, under the escort of French marines. It is incredible either that these honors would have been offered had the state of things been according to the impression conveyed by Mr. GLADSTONE's speech, or that, if offered, they would have been accepted

and so fraternally carried out by Consul PARRIEMAN's friends. Missionary SHAW, who was arrested on the charge of harboring spies, in hostility to the French, has been already acquitted and released. The diplomatic tension this subject is doubtiess relaxed.

If the various captains and professors wh are swarming around the Nisgara rapids, either in person or by deputy, buckling on their armor and inflating their balloons, but still pausing upon the brink, do not quickly plunge in, they may find rivals coming to snatch their prospective laurels. One such person is reported to have travelled all the way from Paris to accomplish the feat in which WERE failed. He hurried across the ocean with great eagerness on learning of the English swimmer's terribie death; and as he laims to have had \$10,000 wagered on his attempt by the Count DE LAGRANGE, he shows himself competent at least to join the group of loud talkers who infest Ningars. All hese, however, are outdone by Domento Ricci, who was introduced at the recent congress of Italian Alpine clubs, at Brescia, by ex-Minister SELLA, as "a man who had swum the Niagara rapids." This was decidedly getting the advantage of the people who are only going to swim them in the future.

The correspondent who wrote inquiring whother there is a tendency on the part of sharks to bite swimmers ought to be satisfied from the interviews with a number of seafarng men which were printed in THE SUN of yes orday, that there really is. It seems incredible that an opinion which is so general among practised men should not be founded in fact t has long been popularly supposed, and the idea has been accepted and promulgated by writers, that sharks bite people when oppor-tunity occurs; and now this expert opinion m to confirm the general impre and set the matter definitely beyond the neces

Moundsville, West Virginia, threatens to mulate Tewksbury in almshouse scandals The Marshall county poorhouse, it is said, has a dilapidated infirmary, in which twenty-one nmates, without regard to age or sex, are crowded into four rooms, and in which abuse of various sorts have been rife. Even if the l'ewksbury investigation accomplishes nothng more than to stir up inquiry among the similar institutions of other States, it has not

The tugs Cyclops and Haviland, in suc cessfully towing a huge timber raft from St. John around Cape Cod to New York, have performed a memorable feat, which may mark as spech in constwise navigation. It would be unsafe, however, to generalize hastily from this exploit upon the future of towing. One unsuccessful raft voyage would offset many safe ones, and the trade of sailing vessels in carrying timber has doubtless by no means yet ome to an end.

To-morrow the deaf mutes will begin their econd national convention in Lyric Hall. Their business is of such variety and quantity that three days are set apart for its transact ion. If they can finish it by Thursday night they will have a social rounion in the hall, and next day will indulge in an excursion to a picnie resort, for boating, bathing, bowling, billards, base ball, and a bake of clams. It is a pleasure to reflect on the number of em ployments and amusements now open to deaf mutes. Even in professional base ball, in whose sharp and close rivalries it would seem that a man lacking two senses would have no chance, there is a deaf and dumb pitcher, not to speak of one famous deaf batsman.

The ladies out shopping in Fulton street. Brooklyn, on Saturday aftergoon, were naturally surprised and startled by the sudden appearance among them of a hippopotamus hog. There is but one hippopotamus hog in Brooklyn, or, indeed, so far as is generally known, in ill this neighborhood. He is a curious brute, heavy in appearance, with ponderous legs red eyes, tusks, and a sparse covering of coarse bairs, which bristle upon him in seeming anger. It is not natural that he should appear among a throng of ladies in a street in this latitude without exciting considerable commotion. When he appeared in Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, a broad ane was instantly opened for him among the people, through which he trotted into a grocer's store, where the clerks awaited him on counters and in other elevated positions which it body, but waddled into the rear yard of the grocery, where it became apparent that he himself was the victim of fear, inasmuch as he ner of the ostrich, by hiding his head. The hippopotamus bog was finally restored to the centle restraint from which he had escaped.

The dog days are still here, yet many of the theatres are already open and furnishing all varieties of entertainment, from "Excelsior" to "Carrots," and from "Francesca da Rimini" to the "Mulligan Guards' Ball." A playhouse having a good performance to offer will probably find that it has not reopened its doors prematurely, so eagerly do people rush to this form of amusement after being deprived of it for a few weeks. Indeed, the playgoes who has remained in town has found some open all summer, and by another fortnight nearly all of them will again be in

Book Notes.

A very clever book for boys is the "Cruise of story which every boy who has the spirit of a boy in

him may read with intense interest.

There is a great deal of practical wisdom in "Uncle Dudley's Odd Hours." a series of newspaper articles and reflections by Mr. M. C. Russell, editor of the Luke City Sentinel, a valued pournal of Minnesota. Mr. Russell tells us that his pages contain the vagaries of a country selltor, and they are certainly very free and easy in their style. But there is an abundance of real sentiment and genuine postry in their varied reflections and jocosities. The volume is printed at Daluth, and we learn from an inscription in the title pare that it was compiled and published by Miss M. N. Russell. The appendix reproduces Proctor Knott's celebrated speech on Duluth. A convanient manual for legislators is the "Handbook on Parliamentary Fractice," by Rufus Waples, LL. D., just published in Chicago. Every candidate for the

Legislature in any State ought to get a copy of it and

devote his time to studying it, both before and after his Dr. C. W. Larison of the Academy of Science and Art at Ringoes, N. J., is the author of the "Tenting School," a volume in which the fluid work done by his class in seegraphy during the year 1882 is reported with a curi ous typography, in which every syllable is enriched with narks and accents designed to show the precise soun f the syllable. To the uninitiated it makes hard read

ing but the substance is really worth an effort.

Roget's Thesaurus is incomparably the most useful hand book for the writer who wants to find the right word to express his meaning. He who has it, can very well dispense with the several other dictionaries of synonymes. The plan on which words are grouped by Rogot, although best designed to serve the final purpose, s open to some objection on the ground of incon-venience. There have been various attempts to make a venience. There have been various attempts to make a satisfactory hand book of synonymes which should need no index, but in respect of fulness, richness, and suggestiveness they all fall far short of the Thesaurus. The latest compilation of this sort is "English Synonymes and Antonyms," by the Right Rev. Samuel Fallowa, republished in Chicago. The arrangement copies that of Soule's Dictionary of Synonymes. We may get an idea of the relative fulness of Dr. Fallowa's may get an idea of the relative fulness of Dr. Fallows's book by taking a word at random and following through the several authorities:

Demonstrate, s. a. Prove. establish, show, make evi-FALLOWS. Demonstrate. Prove, show, exhibit, manifest, evince,

aide of it.

"About a fortnight ago a pile driver was working at the north end of the silp, and in order to avoid being carried into it we stretched the cable to the pier on the south side. We could then, as we started, awing down stressmall we pointed for Governor's Island, and thus make our course straight to the silp on the other side. We found it so useful that we always adopt the cable on a flood tide now. We can run one inter-round trip an hour now, and frequently save a quarter of an hour by being able to shoot out shead of a low that lies across our dock. We let go the cable when we get the right direction." ROGET. Certainly, Fallows is no improvement on Roget. The

hand book, however, contains, in convenient form, much acceptable matter. A list showing the right preposition to be employed after certain verter will by found useful.

SE LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

RUSSIA'S HUNGRY MOUSIES.

Sr. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.-Twenty-two

years have passed since the great Emancipa-

tion edict was proclaimed here, and yet to this

day the serf question remains practically un

solved. When freeing the serfs, the Czar

Liberator announced that they would be given

them to pay all the taxes. No doubt, that was

a very wise plan, and in Russia there was,

to carry out the imperial project. Yet the late

promise. Like the negroes who expected "forty

acres and a mule." the Russian peasants to this

day are waiting for the "golden charter" that

is now going on in the very heart of Russia

and, if it remains unchecked or unrelieved, it

will in time, like an earthquake, upset the

is looming up a new spectre which frightens

the moujik, while he has land enough to feed

the teeth and claws of the monster are growing.

In 1861 25,000,000 serfs were liberated, each

male adult receiving about eight acres of land.

By his work on this patch of land the freed

serf had to sustain his family, pay the State,

provincial, and local taxes, and lay by enough

to redeem his land from his former master

Now that was more than even the free moujik

checked, unguided, daily increasing in scope and strength.

According to the official statistics for 1880, in the Kursk province there were 192,000 superflu-

is to endow them with plenty of land.

land enough to sustain them, and to enabl

The Problem that is Presented by Million of Unemployed Pensants.

Stadles in the Two Large Cities of the

St. Louis, Aug. 23.-St. Louis and Chicago re as unlike as two cities could be. One is old, and the other is new. One is slow, and the other is fast. But the proverbial slowness St. Louis is sureness. The Mound City is slowly but surely growing, and her men of affairs predict a greater growth immediately upon the completion of railroad connection with the city of Mexico. They count more upon Mexican trade than they do upon the and still is, more than enough free State land cultivation of the generous soil of the great, sparsely-settled State of Missouri; and while they confess that bright, pushing Kansas City will probably become a formidable rival, they nevertheless insist that St. Louis, with her older business connections, will draw the most land!" is the cry of the freed serfs, and this cry demands the attention of of the new trade with Mexico to herself. Kansas City, on the other hand, with her railroads reaching out from all points of the compass Russian statesmen far more urgently than the Eastern, the Panslavistic, the Roman Catholic, confidently expects to get the lion's share of Mexico's trade, and Chicago is hoping that she or the Hebrew question. A deep fermentation may get more than St. Louis.

St. Louis does not, however, look solely to Mexico for her future advancement. Speaking of the march of the armies of immigration past oundations of the autocratic regime. There Chicago and up into the far Northwest-immithe very Nihilists. Russian history shows that gration upon which Chicago bases her hope of enormous trade in the future-St. Louis busiupon is the most docile being in the world, but when deprived of land he becomes a monness men predict that thousands of the new settlers will yet find the north winds too severe and will seek the warmer latitude of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, where lands may be acquired on as favorable terms as in the colder Northwest; and it is believed that every railroad opened southward will enlarge St. Louis, But St. Louis has within her own limits a means of helping herself that is greater than all those. Her heavens are hung with black. In winter, when thousands of firesides require warmth at the hearth a uall of smoke shuts out sunlight and makes the brightest days gloomy; and in summer there is little relief, for there are still hundreds of factories belching volumes of smoke, and to this are added clouds of dust from the streets. The city can rid herself of this curse of smoke. She is trying to remedy the dust evil. In this she has undertaken an herculean task. Her streets are wide, and west of Tenth street there is hardly a dwelling that is not surrounded by green-award. This makes a beautiful city, but not a densely populated city that can pay such taxes as stone pavements and frequent sweeping impose. Her streets have been macadamized and plastered over with asphalt again and again, only with the result of making the mud deeper in rainy weather and the clouds of dust more dense in time of drought; and at length it has been determined that the city shall be paved with stone, at whatever cost. The work has been well begun on the riparian streets with cubes of syenite granite about a foot square, and it is the intention gradually to carry this pavement from the levee westward to the city limits. The whole twelve miles of water front may not be thus effectually naved for a quarter of a century to come, but the progress that has been made within the past year indicates the proper paving of the business part of the city as far westward as Twentythird street, within the next five years. To banish amoke consumption shall be enforced. The subject has been gaitated, and it has been pointed out that thousands of men who live in other cities would dwell in St. Louis but for her intoierable smoke, a ster. The anti-Jewish riots plainly show that and will seek the warmer latitude of Missouri. Arkansas, and Texas, where lands may be ac to redeem his land from his former master. Now that was more than even the free mosijik could accomplish. What was the result? His family was hungry; his taxes were in arrears; his grown-up boys had to learn some other trade than farming. They had to leave home and swell the labor market, which was a new feature in Russia. For his arrears he was flogged. While he was yet a serf, flogging was bad enough, but to be free and yet to have to submit to flogging, was too bad, and the moujik got angry. One year his cow was sold to pay the taxes, and the next year he lost his horse in the same way. Then he had only a bare patch of land and his bare hands with which to sustain his family and the empire. In his despair he began to frequent the vodka shop, and the grumbling villagers began to talk of transferring his allot ment to some more reliable peasant. And so our free Ivan is adjudged as a useless and auperfluous man, at least in his own village. As the "golden charter" does not appear, Ivan comes to the conclusion that he had better migrate to some place where land is plentiful, and so, along with his emaciated wife and hungry children, he joins a party of other useless men like himself, who go either to Siberia or to the Caucasus. So Ivan becomes a voluntary exile, How bitterly he weeps when leaving his dear native place, where his parents and ancestors lived, worked, and died!

This is the sadstory of millions of freed serfs, and we must keep it in mind in order to understand the present troubles of the Czar's country. There is another great class of superfluous moujiks. As we have seen, every ndult serf received about eight acres of land, and the village communes were composed of serfs, each having exactly the same allotment. But during these twenty years the population has increased from twenty to thirty per cent, while the amount of land remains the same, It is vining communes were composed of seris, each having exactly the same allotment. But during these twenty years the population has increased from twenty to thirty per cent, while the amount of land remains the same. It is exceedingly hard and painful, yet the old vilingers cannot help admitting that their grown-up sons are superfluous, and must go. Thus we touch upon the causes which have originated the great migration of the peasantry, a migration that baffies all the pigmy efforts of the Czar's creatures. Around the Czar there are many courtiers, knights, generals, diplomats, and administrators, but there are no statesmen equal to the present great occasion. And so the peasant fermentation goes on unchecked, unguided, daily increasing in scope and strength.

they have brought about perfect combustion, even of the bituminous coal that is used here almost exclusively.

It is the testimony of those who have used anthracite coal, and whose chimneys have not given offence, that hard coal at \$12 a ton is cheaper, all things considered, than soft coal at \$4.50. But there is a gigantic soft-coal interest in St. Louis. It owns the vast coal mines of southern Illinois, and it will insist that St. Louis shall consume that bituminous coal even if all her table linen is covered with lampblack by it. But the bituminous coal interest may yet concede the necessity for perfect combustion, and may favor an ordinance by the City Council requiring every householder and every owner of a factory to consume his smoke. Chicago has brighter skies. She burns anthracite coal; and, besides, she is not in the Mississippi Valley, but on the shore of a great lake, whose winds blow her smoke away. She has little dust, for almost every square yard of her twolve miles of lake front is paved with cedar blocks. She is more compactly built than St. Louis, and therefore better able to pay for street paying and sweeping.

Both cities are provided with park room for the population that they may have five centuries hence. Chicago's pride is Lincoln Park, on her northern limit, extending two miles along the shore of the lake. She has expended large sums on a system of boulevards on her outskirts, all as level as a ball-room floor, and shaded and rosembling the Mall in New York's Central Park. The parks in St. Louis are hills and dales, less costly than those in Chicago but naturally more beautiful. The most elaborate, Tower Grove Park, on the southwestern limit of the city, in some respects resembles Brook-

checked, unguided, daily increasing in scope and strength.

According to the official statistics for 1830, in the Kursk province there were 192,000 superfluous pensants, in the Voronipe province 126,000 in the Poltava province 382,000, and so on, and there are over fifty provinces now bending under the burden of unemployed moujiks. The Czar's own Government admits that there are at least five million unemployed peasants in Russia, and yet this patriarchal Government does nothing to enable those pensants to become useful. Recently about 5,000 peasants from different provinces of Russia arrived in the city of Tomsk. Siberia. They were penniless, sick and on the verge of starvation. The local authorities did not know what to do with them. They telegraphed to this city for instructions. The Minister of the Interior sent a circular to the provincial Governors asking for information on the subject. On account of the dog days the Governors postponed their reports until fall. Meanwhile many of the emisgrants died from starvation, others ran away at their own risk, mixing with the Siberian exites, and the rest were sent home. The tramping moujik is a new character in Russia. There are many administrators who blame the freed serfs themselves for all their troubles. But intelligent and impartial investigators give us these instructive facts: As a rule, the taxes imposed on each pensant's allotment far surpass his income from it. In order to clear off his taxes the peasant is obliged to do other work besides farming. But such a practice is very detrimental to the farmers' interest. Russia is pre-minently an agricultural country, if agriculture proves not to be a paying business then State bankruptcy follows. Besides, not every peasant now has a horse or a cow. The number of sheep and hogs in the moujiks peaseasion is also alarmingly small. It may gladden the hearts of vegetarians to learn that Russian peasants nowadays use no animal food. They cannot get it. If a moujik givos up the farm and becomes a hired laborer he can and dales, less costly than The most elaborate naturally more beautiful. The most elaborate Tower Grove Park, on the southwestern limit Tower Grove Park, on the southwestern limit Tower Grove Park, on the southwestern limit of the city, in some respects resembles Brooklyn's Prospect Park. It is a fit frontispiece to the charming Missouri Botanical Gardens, justly the pride of St. Louis, These grounds are popularly known as Shaw's Garden. They are actually Shaw's cemetery, and in them is already erected Shaw's mausoleum. In a modest brick house near the granite gate dwells Mr. Henry Shaw, a retired St. Louis merchant who has just passed his 80th year. For many years past he has made botany his chief pleasure, and year by year he has added to his horticultural treasures specimens for which his agents have ransacked the world.

chief pleasure, and year by year he has added to his horticultural treasures specimens for which his agents have ransacked the world, until it is said that in his garden you may see every plant and flower that grows. The grounds are handsomely laid out and paved, and the hot houses are extensive. Mr. Shaw must have spent more than a million dollars on the place. He says that it costs him \$20,000 a year to maintain it. In a conspicuous place he has erected a fire-proof museum wherein are portraits and statutes of distinguished botanists, one wherein, no doubt, the city of St. Louis will set up a statue of Henry Shaw-for he has bequenthed the Garden to the city.

St. Louis, it need hardly be said, takes a deep interest in every measure to improve the Missispip liver. In June last, when the rise of the river was greater than it had been for many years before, all the rich bottom lands for a hundred miles up and down the left bank of the river were overflowed, and crops worth millions of dollars were destroyed. A million spent in strengthening dykes and in adding to their height would have averted this disaster, not only this year, but for many years to come. A Govornment pler far out in Lake Michigan protects Chicago's shipping from the storms of the lake, and an extensive breakwater is to be built north of the pier. St. Louis will be in Congress in December next, demanding protects Chicago's shipping from the storms of the lake, and an extensive breakwater is to be built north of the pier. St. Louis will be in Congress in December next, demanding protects Chicago's shipping from the storms of the lake, and an extensive breakwater is to be built north of the pier. St. Louis will be in Congress in December next, demanding protects Chicago's shipping from the storms of the lake, will have sanitary difficultion until she adopts the Thames embankment plan of emptying sewers. She has reversed her river's current, and it no longer flows into Lake Michigan, but into the Guif of Mexico. Still it is offensive. St. Louis, s selvos. There are freed seris who have saved enough to increase their allotment by purchase, but these are only lucky exceptions to the rule.

In view of the present hard condition of the freed seris some Russian writers and administrators have come to the rash conclusion that the great reforms of the late Czar did not materially improve the condition of the country. Nothing can be more foolish than that. Only he who remembers the former seris can understand what a wonderful change has occurred in the intellectual and moral status of the peasantry. Compare chattels and men! If I tell you that there are thousands of freed seris who have obtained a university education and now figure as dectors, lawyers, writers, professors and engineers, it is only a weak indication that I give you of the improvement in the condition of the former seris. Mr. Gubonia, trustee of the Cathedral of Sts. Poter and Paul, where rest the remains of the Czars, from Peter the Great down to the Liberator, has recently restored that eathedral at his own cost, and the expense was half a million roubles. He was a serf. Shevehenke, the greatest writer of Little Russia, was a serf. Jellaboff, the genius of Terrorism, the leading spirit of the regicides, was a serf, a score of other Terrorism who have died for the Russian Republic were serfs. The word "master" is gone from the language of the freed serfs. In the free movements and boil looks of the freed serf you will ensity read: "I am my own master, Don't touch me!"

What is to be done to save the country from the unemployed moujiks? Instead of forming useless and costly committees, the Czar had better listen to the wise suggestions of the freed serfs themselves. They ask that the Government had, instead of being granted to courtiers. Ministers, and Generals, be soid at a low rate to the peasants, who are now stried superfluous and could thus form independent village communes. They ask, also, that their farming implements and working cattle be no longer sold to pay the Government taxes. These

other as the streets extend westward from the river, may be sewered perfectly.

St. Louis likes to be termed the Metropolis of the Southwest, Chicago the Metropolis of the Northwest; but there is growing at Minneapolis and St. Paul a city that will dispute Chicago's claim, and an English syndicate is preparing to build a city at Sabino Pass that may, in time, rival St. Louis in point of population. Both St. Louis and Chicago are advancing, and both invite young men to take Horace Greeley's advice and go West.

The Plant of Dunbar Dan On the far Western border, pards, I think 'twas '62,

Twas early in the season when we battled with the Dunbar Dan and I were a 'trappin' on the Platie, And we were doing nicely when we had an awful spat, We started out of Julesburg in the last days of November When the scouts come in and said that the Sioux were

Now Daniel he war game and could shoot as quick as thought. He was well up in prairie craft, and many a red he'd We stopped that night at Barton's, on Little Willow creek, And Dan, he looked so bad that I thought that he wa

le had a deathly color then, but generally was hale, When he turned to me and said, "Pard, I'm on my final

We rolled ourselves in blankets with very little care; Just then the hills rebounded with the Sioux's whoop o the air. Barton, Dan, and I got ready with knife and rifle ball,

And we both of us shot when Dunbar gave the call.

The shots they were a dym' like the raindrops from the When my pardner he was hit, and I saw poor Dunbar

And just as he was fallin' he gave a dying shout, Then called to me and said, "Bill, for God's sake rub'en

We both of us were played, when some teamsters how And also raised their guns and put the reds to flight.

We picked up poor Dan and placed him 'neath the sod.

And prayed long and loud that he'd struck the trail t Dan he was kind and honest, and also true and brave,

Here lies Dunbar Dan, The best kind of a man, Who died in '62 While commingling with the Sioux.

SUNBRAMS.

-Cardinal Schwarzenberg has received, at the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, a congrate latory autographic letter from the Pope, and one from

he Emperor of Austria. -According to the Denver Tribune the Chief of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes is named Wild Hog. The belie of the tribe is his daughter, and she is known as Miss Hog. This is entirely wrong. Her

name should be Miss Pig.

—According to Commissioner Evans, there will be moonshiders in North Carolina and Tennesses and long as there are mountains in those States. He mays be does not think illicit distilling can ever be fully stopped. in those mountain regions.

in those mountain regions.

—A guilleless Mexican shepherd who tends
flocks near Montemoreles avers that when he returned
from shelter, to which a thunder storm had driven him, he found in the field a fish over five feet long, which ap

-It is claimed that the pioneer tramp died In Ohio a few days ago. He was 181 years old, and he spent the last forty years of his life in going from place to place on foot. Born in Holland, he fought in Russia rance, and India, and came to the United States in 1817 -A young farmer of southern Oregon was killed by lightning recently while carrying a steel tined hay fork on his shoulder. An Oregon paper says

-In Clerburne, Texas, Mrs. Baylis has been excommunicated from the Adventist Church on the ground that she is "possessed with a dayli." is was her custom, after coming out ef a trance, to relies what she claimed to have seen going on among the com-

that this is the second instance of death by lightning stroke in that State within the knowledge of the oldest

—A newspaper printed in Sylvania, says that there are 300 inhabitants in that town, that there has never been a death of a man or a from natural causes in the place since the town was in corporated, about thirty years ago. Two wordled in that period.

-Gaffney, who is in prison at Norristown. awaiting trial on the charge of fatally assaulting au in-mate of the hospital for the insane, has brought a libel suit against the publisher of an illustrated weekly in this city. He claims that there is libel in the way the this city. He claims that there is libel in the way the assault was illustrated in the paper.

—The American proprietor of an exhibition in London, called the "Human Serpent," about which Lord John Manners questioned the Home Secre-

tary, Sir W. Harcourt, sent both the questioner and questioned, much to their astonishment, a season ticket "for giving his show the advertisement." -A Bostonian writes that in the Art Mueum in Boston an attendant recently showed him some Indian vases, cups, and other vessels of brass, one of which was about as large as a pint measure. The attend

ant, who had been in India, told him that it was used for holding milk, and was called in India a deod, of -After enjoying a ride on the electric railway at the Southern Exposition in Louisville, a mag with sun-browned face and wearing a sombrero av ten-acre lot on a railroad that was run without steam

-Farmer Willard of Ripley is so near sighted that if he were to run his moving machine he would be in danger of coming in collision with stones, atumps, and similar obstacles and tieing thrown in front of the cutter bar. So Mrs. Willard does the machine mowing, and Mr. Willard mows in the corners of fences with a scythe.

-The summer evening amusements in Madrid resemble very much those of our casines, the principal difference being that the performance, as well as the concert, takes place in the open sir, and the sudience sits under the canopy of the sky. At the conclusion of each act a stampede takes place to the bank stand, which is in the centre of a circular walk, having seats all round, where a selection is played. The entertainment thus proceeds alternately up to 11 P. M. -There are indications that the editor of

the Corpus Christi Critic has been leaving his paper in the control of a substitute, and that the result was not satisfactory. The Critic is quoted: "That short-legged, knock-kneed, box-ankled, pigeon-toed, bandy-shanked, hook-nosed, curly-headed, auburn-haired, squint-eyed, long-eared, open jawed, natchet faced, physical dwart, but mental giant, who pro temmed for us Saturday, availed himself of the opportunities afforded to accuse us of all manner of things," Ac. -M. Labouchere and some of the Republi-

can M. P.'s have been putting questions about the Duke of Commught. The Duke holds one Colonicly with pay and two honerary Coloneleies. He is going to India in the fall, where his command will be brief, and on his return will be gazetted as Field Marshal, and attached first to the command of the army with the Duke of Cambridge for a few years, and then will assume the command for which his appearance on the field at Tel-El-Keldr is considered to qualify him.

-In Faris they reward cabmen for their honesty. In addition to voted rewards there is honor-able mention. This year three and twenty honest cabmen got 1,600 francs between them, and thirty others, whose integrity was remarkable, but not up to the level of monetary recognition, were honorably mentioned. The first prize man received 200 francs. Statistics give very singular details as to this race of cab-driving Parislans. It includes unfrocked priests, ruined bank-ers, broken-down cooks out of employment, and dishonest notaries out of prison.

-The Roman News says of the scene of the Ischia earthquake: "Imagine the prettiest spot or earth, endowed with every gift of nature, to which all hideous and appalling wreck." The same paper says that the work of rescuing those who were buried under the ruins was taken up in a fairly carnest way; "but it is undoubted that had assistance been sent at once, and such as the extent of the disaster required, a great many who perished under the weight of the blocks of stone brick, and mortar, or were suffocated by the mineral vapors, would have been saved

-Capt. Webb's death at Niagara recalls the similar fate of a man in Sicily just one hundred years ago. Nicholas, surnamed "the Diver," on account of his many wonderful exploits, undertook, in the pres-ence of thousands of spectators, to dive to the bottom of the Sicilian Gulf, where there is a dangerous whiripool, and bring up something which had been thrown in. He made the attempt and succeeded. Again something more precious was thrown in and he again succeeded. Finding that in the second attempt he encountered some submarine difficulties which he had not expected, he declined to make another attempt, but, a Sicilian noble throwing in a gold cup studded with brilliants as the prize, he dived into the gulf and was never seen ag

-The Sanitary Committee of the Philadelphia Board of Health has appropriated money for build-ing a crematory in which to burn infected clothing. physician writes to a newspaper of that city that if the refort can be so constructed as to allow the clothing to be burned without the escape of any smoke from such burning the object may be attained, but if any of the smoke from the infected clothing escape, it will carry with it the germs of infection, and will be a most effect tual method of spreading contagion. He says that an old bouse was burned down to get rid of smallpox con-tagion, and that a large number of cases of smallpox were developed in that part of the town over which the moke was blown. In no other part of the town did the

-In La Revue Medicale Dr. Holingren reoris some observations made by him upon the decapt-ation of two criminals. Three seconds after the stroke tation of two criminals. Three seconds after the stroke received by the first, the eyes were widely open and the pupils contracted. In twenty seconds the pupils began to dilate and the process continued for two minutes. Twenty five seconds after the decapitation the eyes turned upward and to the right. In forty-four seconds there were twitchings of the muscles of the neck followed by violent contractions. The mouth was drawn downward and with the two the right. downward and, with the tongue, doviated to the left. Some seconds later the mouth closed slowly. "Hyth-mic movements" of the facial muscles followed, and complete repose ensued only at one minute and forty-five accords after execution. No movements were ob-served in the body. The second case presented similar appearances, but the criminal kept his eyes wide open while his head was on the block, and did not wink when the blow was struck. Notwithstanding the movement described, the Doctor concludes that sensation is instant

-Louis Hartenstein and the young woman whom he was about to marry were before the altar in the Holy Trinity Church at New Orleans. The church was filled. While the pricet was performing the cere mony a young girl with brown hair, wearing a neas calico dress and carrying an infant in her arms, came up the aisle and laid the child upon the trailing veil of the bride. A disturbance arose. Some of those who had come to be witnesses to the ceremony denomined Hartenstein. The priest escorted the couple to his real-dence, and the brown haired girl in called was arrested. on the charge of disturbing the peace. She was arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace. She was arraigned for trial a few days ago. Father Reichardt, the priest, testified that on the day on which the marriage was to take place the girl called on him and told him that she was going to the church. He advised her not to take that course, and she went away. Then he sent for Hartenstein and the young woman he was to marry, Hartenstein denied the truth of the girl's charge, and the young woman and that notwithstaming the course. the young woman said that, notwithstanding the accusation, she would marry him. After other witnesses had testified and the lawyers had made their specches, the Judge said that its would impose penalties to the five extent allowed by the law on any person who dared to disturb the peace in any church witt-in his jurisdiction, but in this case it had not been proved that the accused girl had under suy disturbance. The outery had been made by the speciators, who were incensed at Harton stein's conduct. "And," he ment on, "the Court there fore discharges this poor, decrived, descried girl. Hat the Scott, you may go,"

Hurt in Saving a Passenger. A somewhat excited gentleman ran into the down-town station of the fixth avenue elevated road at Bleecker street at about 2% o'clock yesterday morn-

Swinging Against a Flood Tide.

'I'll tell you why we stretch that cable from

the forward end of the hoat to the pier," said the pilot of a Fulton ferryboat yesterday, referring to a stout cable by means of which the boat was wearing round in the

face of a swift flood tide. "For a dozen years thes

boats have been carried up the river on a stiff flood, and have frequently lost a quarter of an hour if a tow was encountered. It was usual for the passengers to be able to look up under the big bridge, and even see the upper side of it.

ng. just as a train was starting off. He endeavored to catch hold of one of the gaine but missed it, and would have fallett into the street had he not been caught by Brakeman J. it Breasan, who lifted him in his arms and set him on the platform. In rescuing the passenger Brossan had his feet caught between the guard rati of Brossan had been caught between the guard rati of an open support of the platform and the car. The passenger was not injured, Brossan and the car. The passenger was not injured. Brossan had be went home after reporting the accident to the train despatcher.